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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

CLARIFYING BEET SUGAR.—In answer to an inquiry respecting the most approved method of clarifying sugar from the beet, we have to observe, that the latest improvement in the manufacture of this article, is to slice and dry the root, after which it is ground, or reduced to a coarse powder—water being filtered through it, the saccharine matter is readily dissolved, leaving behind the coloring matter and vegetable extract, combined with the fibrous part of the root. The extract, or solution of saccharine, which is thus obtained, is nearly as clear as the sap from the maple, and when reduced to a syrup may be clarified with as little difficulty, and in the same manner as the maple syrup.

RAPE SEED.—This has not been extensively cultivated in this vicinity. We have seen one or two small fields of rape which were cultivated by Germans, and were informed that it produced at the rate of forty bushels per acre, and that it produced oil equal in quality and quantity to that grown upon the Rhine. As a salad oil we think it equal to that from any other plant.

THE TOMATO.—A correspondent at Piqua, Ohio, withes to know how to cultivate the tomato. There are few plants cultivated in the garden that are so little injured by worms or insects as the tomato, and none that bear transplanting better. It is very desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible. To have them early they should be planted in a hot bed, three weeks before the weather would allow their growth in open air. Those who have not hot beds may sow the seed in a small box of earth, which may be kept in a warm situation until they have come up, after which they may be exposed to the light by placing them in windows, or they may be set out of the house in warm days, and brought in at night. By this method plants may be brought forward so as to produce fruit two weeks earlier than when seeds are sown in open ground.—When transplanted they should be set on borders, or near fences, preferring a southern aspect for those intended for the table first. They should have strong brush set near them, after the manner of bushing peas, as when supported in this way the fruit is more exposed to the light, ripens sooner, and is of better flavor. Those who would have all the benefit of this fruit should cultivate the large yellow, which is the earliest variety, the mammoth, or large red, and the small round red.

SPRING CROPS, &c.—The inquiry from Mixville, has been anticipated in part in the report of our visit to Mr. Lake's farm; but he inquires the best time for setting fruit trees in the spring, time of sowing different spring crops, quantity of seed per acre? to which we reply:—It is generally allowed that apple, pear, and quince trees succeed best when set in the fall, but if set in the spring it should be done as soon as the ground becomes settled, and the weather such that the trees can be taken up and moved without being exposed to the frost. Peaches and cherries succeed as well when transplanted in the spring as fall. Care is necessary both in taking up and setting young trees. In taking up as many roots should be preserved as possible, and in setting, the earth should be worked in among the small fibres as close and equal as possible. Trees that have bodies so long as to be in danger of being shaken by the wind should be secured by one or more stakes to prevent their becoming loose in the earth, which would prevent the young roots from attaching themselves to the earth.

With regard to the time of sowing oats, barley, and peas, the sooner they can be got in the ground the better. The quantity of seed sown should always be varied according to the strength of soil; poor soils require more seed than strong ones. Oats requires from two to two and a half bushels of seed per acre; barley from two and a half to three and a half, and peas from two to three bushels, according to the strength of the ground, size of the peas, and the design of sowing, as when they are intended as a fallow crop to be succeeded by wheat, they are found to prepare the ground best when sown thick.

Corn is planted in this latitude from the tenth to the middle of May, and potatoes soon after. Formerly these crops were planted in hills of from three to four feet apart each way, but now where the ground is smooth most farmers plant drills.

When corn is planted in hills four feet apart each way in this vicinity, it is customary to plant four kernels in a hill, and at three feet three kernels, and drills if at two feet two kernels, if at one foot one stalk is sufficient. When potatoes are planted in hills, twelve bushels are considered sufficient for an acre, but if in drills eighteen are required.

BADEN CORN.—The corn sent us for examination, has been duly attended to. As the sample consisted of a few kernels only, it would be very difficult to name the varieties with accuracy, as there is a gradation of those yellow varieties, with small kernels, from the Golden Sioux, one of the smallest and earliest varieties, to the variety known at present as the Dutton corn, and even some varieties with larger ears. The specimens sent evidently belong to some of the above varieties but which we are not able to distinguish.

ROOT CULTURE, &c.

Extract of a letter from South Cairo, to the Genesee Farmer:

"I attended the meeting of the State Agricultural Society and the State Convention, and while there found a growing interest in the cultivation of the beet, carrot and ruta baga, so valuable to farmers and farm stock, without which the cultivator will never thoroughly improve his farm lands, much less his farm stock. I have, although a novice in farming, taken some little pains and care in raising roots and feeding them to horses and cattle, and consider the carrot first, and the turnep second in feeding properties. From 800 to 1000 bushels of either kind may be produced from an acre, making them not only the best but the cheapest feed for horses, cattle and all other farm stock.

"Permit me to say a few words in relation to the neat stock of General WILLIAM SALISBURY of Leeds, Greene county, shown me by him while on a visit at his house a short time since. I was struck with the beauty and nobleness of his full blooded short horned Durham bull—he is large, long and full blooded—is handsome in the head and horns, clean and short in the neck, deep and wide in the chest—body round and large; loin broad; short, small and straight legs; plump and full in all points, and perfectly kind and gentle. General Salisbury has some very fine blooded cows and several yearling bulls, some half and others full blooded, sired by his noted bull, and bearing every characteristic of the sire. The Durham cattle are remarkably easy feeders, producing great weight and fine beef at small expense.

R. V. D."

WOOD FOR FUEL.

There can scarcely be a question but that farmers in general, by their present method of procuring and burning their wood, consume at least one third more, and with a very great diminution of comfort too, than they would were they to adopt a different plan. In this respect, however, as in many others, it is to be feared we do not act up to our convictions of what is the best course, but follow the course that habit, fashion, or circumstances point out. Nearly all will admit that a well filled wood house the first of November is a desirable thing, as it indicates seasoned wood, and clear bright fires, without trouble in kindling, or patience-trying smokes, during the cold of the coming winter; yet how very rarely is this provision for comfort secured.

The winter is plainly the time to lay in a stock of wood for the year, and on the first of March there should be a twelve months supply on hand. We may speculate as much as we please on the best times for cutting wood for timber, but the best time for getting wood for fuel is in the winter; and a neglect here will assuredly subject the farmer to many inconveniences. The hauling of wood can be performed much more expeditiously, and with much less labor in winter than in the summer, and the value of labor at the two seasons should always be taken into consideration in any estimate of this nature. In this case the difference of value between the labor of man and beast in winter or in summer, in some places would equal the first cost of the wood. It should be remembered too, that wood seasons more rapidly in the spring and summer months than at other times of the year; that there is less sap in the wood when cut in the winter, than when felled at an other season, of course the number of tons to be drawn is proportionably less; and that when wood is cut in those times when it contains the greatest quantity of sap, it must be more likely to become sour and mouldy, by which the value of the wood, and its power of producing heat is materially diminished.

Men are still to be found who recommend burning green wood in preference to that which is dry. They maintain that green wood gives the most heat, but the reasons for such an opinion, it would be difficult to conceive. Water does not burn; and if, as experiment proves, from one-fourth to one-fifth of the weight of wood is lost in seasoning, it is clear that heat must be lost in burning green wood, equal to the quantity required to convert the water of the wood into vapor. The objection to dry wood is, it burns out too fast. The remedy is easy, not to put on too much at a time. In burning green wood, large quantities must be put on and dry wood used for kindling it, and then it will, with smoking, and sputtering, last perhaps longer than the same quantity of dry wood put on at once; but let the dry wood be used as wanted, and it will last longer, produce more heat, contribute far more to comfort than the green. When we say the dry will last the longest, we mean, if a sufficient quantity of dry wood is used to burn the green, otherwise the green might have the advantage.

In using wood much more benefit is derived from wood of a suitable size and length, than from that which is unsuitable to the fire place or the stove used. Short wood in a fire place, gives out more heat than that which is long. By using wood reaching to the jambs, Rumford estimated that a loss equal to at least one-fourth of the fuel was sustained. In using dry wood, whether in the fire place or the stove, it should not be made too fine, as in that case it consumes too rapidly. A writer in an early volume of the New England Farmer, recommended using an occasional billet of green wood with the dry; but we have found

the better course for us to be, to use the dry wood in larger billets, thus securing a steady fire, without the rapid consumption that follows the use fine wood. The rapid decrease of our forests, the quantities of timber required for building and manufacturing purposes, and the little woodland which, when once cleared, is with us suffered to grow up again, added to the fact that we have no waste lands, should render proper the adoption of every method calculated to lessen the expense or the quantity of the fuel consumed.

HOT BEDS.

The necessity of starting many plants earlier than planting seeds in the open air will permit, and the convenience of securing salads, cucumbers, and other plants for the table, has induced many to adopt the preparation of beds in which a kind of artificial heat is produced, and by taking advantage of which, our seasons in effect are lengthened some four or six weeks. In such beds plants that require longer summers than we usually have may be produced from the seed, and be ready for transplanting as soon as our gardens are prepared and fit for their reception.

The process of preparing such a bed is simple, and as the cost is trifling, many farmers are constructing them for their own convenience. The only part that every farmer cannot prepare for himself, is the sash for receiving the glass; and the size and numbers of these must of course depend on the ground he wishes to cover. Three or four sashes, containing 24 panes each of 7 by 9 glass, will cover a bed sufficient for a common garden. It will be recollected there is no cross bars to the sash, and the glass is laid in each course like shingles, lapping about half an inch, that rain may flow off freely, and air be excluded.

We copy from the Horticultural Register the most approved method of making such beds:—

"The best material for this purpose is a quantity of hot horse manure from the stable, with about one half of oak leaves gathered in the fall; but if these are not at hand horse manure alone may be used. The proper quantity is to be thrown into a heap, and well shaken together with a fork and beaten moderately close on the outside with the back of it, but not trod with the feet. When the mass begins to ferment, which will be in a few days, it is to be turned and well mixed in the same manner, until the whole is in a lively state of fermentation or the process of heating is uniform in the mass. When in this state the frame is to be filled, the manure well beat down with a fork, and covered with about ten inches of compost or good garden mould. The frame will be about four feet high on the back side by three in front, facing the south, and giving a slope of eight or twelve inches to the sash, which should be about a foot from the surface of the mould. A thermometer is requisite to determine the heat in the box, which should be from sixty to sixty-five at night, and from seventy to seventy-five by day. The temperature is kept at the desired height very readily by sliding the sash on or off the bed, as the case may be, and for that purpose it is necessary they should move in grooves properly secured."

Pots are generally used by gardeners for the reception of the seeds; but if the earth is of a sufficient depth and fineness, plants that are not to be removed, as radishes, lettuce, &c. may be sown in the earth of the bed itself, where they are to grow. For plants that are to be removed, the farmer will find a small box with a sliding bottom more convenient for him than pots. In these boxes the plants, melons, cucumbers, &c. may be started, and when to be transplanted the box can be removed, a place of suitable depth prepared where the plant is to grow, the box placed in it, and the bottom carefully drawn out. In this way the roots of the plant are not disturbed, and if the ground is of the proper temperature the growth is not materially checked. Plants that are tenacious of life, as cabbages, &c. do not require this precaution in transplanting.

Plants taken from a hot bed, are apt to find the change from protection to a place without it, too great for their habits, and sometimes die. This result may be avoided by removing the sash when the weather is fair and thus exposing them to the influence of the sun and air. After transplanting, if the temperature is low at night the tenderer varieties should be screened by a mat from the cold. Care must be taken that plants in a hot bed are properly supplied with water, and to be secure of having it at a propor temperature, a jar containing a few gallons may be placed in the bed, to be replenished as the water is taken out to sprinkle on the plants.

Farmers who have not sashes, may make a very good substitute for a hot bed by heaping a few loads of horse manure in their garden, putting a board box around it, and covering it with a foot or two of good mould. All the care requisite is watering, and vegetables planted on such beds are sure of a rapid growth. Others make such piles of manure in their gardens, cover them with earth, and plant their seeds around the base of the mounds. In this way the warmth and efficacy of the manure is both felt, and the necessity of artificial watering is avoided. Whether manure is used in either of these ways, or in hot beds with glasses, one great end is gained, all grass and other seeds are destroyed by the fermenting and heating, and a supply of clean manure is thus provided for the garden.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

We have already expressed our opinion, in the last volume of the Genesee Farmer, on this subject; but as it is one of great interest to all, we make no apology for again reverting to it at this time. Perhaps no movement in the cause of education in this State, since the establishment of our common school system, has equalled in importance; or will produce so great and lasting effects on the moral and intellectual welfare of the citizens of this State, as the appropriation made by the legislature for common school libraries. By this act 55,000 dollars a year is devoted to this purpose, and can be used for nothing but the purchase of books. The design is a noble and excellent one, calculated to produce the best results, if the object can be carried out in the same spirit in which the plan was conceived. The grand difficulty seems to lie in the want of proper books for district libraries, at least to the extent demanded.—The requisites are, first, that the books purchased for these libraries, should be adapted to the wants of those who are to use them; and second, that they should be so low that the sum appropriated will enable a district to make a handsome commencement towards establishing a permanent library.

Only two series of volumes have as yet been offered to the public for their acceptance. The one is the set of volumes, 50 in number, selected and recommended by the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and with the box containing them, offered to districts at the price of 20 dollars; and the other is the collection published by the American Sunday School Union, numbering 121 volumes, and with the box containing them costing 33 dollars. As to the prices of these series no one can complain; but different opinions may be entertained of their entire adaptation to the wants of those for whom they are designed; and notwithstanding the excellence of the historical and biographical works contained in the first series, and the elevated moral and religious tone of the volumes embraced in the second selection, we must say that as collections for the school districts we deem them decidedly imperfect.

It has from the first appeared to us that the act making the appropriation, was imperfect in two ways,—it made the law of distribution take effect at least one year too early; and it made no arrangement for the supply of suitable works to furnish such libraries as were contemplated. It has seemed to us that had 5000 dollars per year, out of the 55,000, been employed in the production, by authors of this country, of works adapted to our wants, and the state of our social and civil institutions, that far greater good would in the end have been accomplished than by the distribution of the whole sum, without reference to the works to be obtained: and by making the distribution immediate, those societies or publishers that would have endeavored to supply this deficiency in the works at command, were prevented from doing so, as new works could not have been brought forward to meet the early exigence. That it is necessary the selections should be made by men more competent to judge of the contents and value of books than many, perhaps a majority, of the trustees of our school districts are, will not be denied by any one, certainly not we think by the trustees themselves. It is therefore to be regretted that these two points did not at the time receive more attention from our legislators. This would not be mentioned now, as *we* are called upon to decide and act upon the law and system as it is, but our example in the establishment of libraries will be followed by other states; and it is desirable our errors should be freely pointed out, that others may be able to avoid them.

A library for common school districts, should contain a comprehensive, clear, and familiar treatise on each prominent division of the Natural Sciences. The time was, when geology, mineralogy, botany, and the kindred sciences did not excite as much attention as at present, and when a general knowledge of these things was not deemed absolutely essential to education. The structure of soils by chemical analysis, the functions of vegetation, the understanding of terrestrial phenomena, the state of the mechanic arts, the rapid adaptation of new forces to mechanical movements, unite to render an acquaintance with the natural sciences imperative. Four-fifths of our citizens live by agriculture; and yet there is not, in either of these collections, a volume that contains a hint that may be made useful to the cultivator of the soil; not a treatise on the subjects the most necessary for him to understand; not a work on mechanics; on household affairs (for even the ladies have here been neglected); on the structure of the globe; on entomology, or a proper history of insects; on chemical analysis and its application to agriculture and other sciences; nothing on gardening and horticulture; in short, in our opinion, some of the most important requisites of a district library are in these collections entirely omitted.

We make these remarks, not for the purpose of finding fault, but to point out to those who have taken the lead in this important undertaking, the defects at present existing, that they may be corrected, previous to another distribution of the public money, as we are confident they may be. There are works already existing on each branch of the natural sciences, and all the great departments of physics and morals, which might be easily adapted to the wants of the public, or if not there are writers in our country who would readily furnish such as would be desired. We will explain what we intend by the adaptation of existing works. The application of chemistry to agriculture, for instance, is a subject of more general interest to those for whom district libraries are intended, than perhaps almost any other, embracing as it does the history and nature of earths, the structure and composition of plants, and the organization and use of most of the productions of nature. The work of Chaptal on this subject is excellent in its arrangement, and by striking out or modifying one or two chapters, and introducing some topics better adapted to our country, or which are better understood now than when he wrote, the work might be compressed into a suitable sized volume for the library, and put at as low a rate as those now offered; and so with many others.

As it is, for us, there seems but one course. The selection by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, is *good*, and *cheap*, as far as it goes; and we do not complain of what there is in it; but rather of what there is not. The amount per scholar, to be distributed, is about twenty cents; and we think the best thing the districts of the State can do, is to raise in each district the sum necessary to purchase the selection that Society has offered them. Thus a district of 50 scholars would receive 10 dollars, and by a tax of ten dollars, would find itself provided with a good commencement for a library, to which the desired volumes (and which we doubt not will be provided before another distribution of money) may be added at the pleasure of the district. The "Society" will undoubtedly feel the propriety of meeting the demands of the people in this respect; and if they have not given us at first, all we could desire, they can find an apology for justification in the shortness of the time that

has been allowed. It should be understood that in future years no such plea will be admissible. The Society possesses the talent, and if the State furnishes the means, there should be no complaint hereafter of the volumes offered.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Clark from the committee on Agriculture has made a Report in favor of the claims of farmers to the aid of the State, and the bill introduced we understand is substantially the same as the one prepared by Mr. Allen at the last session, but not acted upon. This makes appropriation for county societies, annual fairs, cattle shows, &c.; for the domestic culture of silk; for statistical returns of the agricultural resources and products of the State; and for the diffusion of agricultural information, by the distribution of journals devoted to that object, to the several school districts of the State. We trust the present session will not be allowed to pass away without decisive action on this subject. That the farmers are entitled to encouragement from the treasury in aid of associated effort to still further augment the resources of the country, seems to be generally admitted; the point of difference seems to be, how this can be done most effectually. We have often discussed this subject, and have seen no reason to change the opinion before expressed that county societies, aided by the State, will be the most effectual method of exciting that attention, and diffusing that information which can alone advance the interests of agriculture. Next to such societies, in the order of efficiency, is the distribution of journals in which is collected the experience of our country and others, and with every improvement in the science of agriculture, presented to our farmers for their consideration and imitation.

The establishment of agricultural schools, connected with experimental farms, is worthy the attention of every friend to the agricultural cause, and it is to be regretted that either the legislature, or individuals who are patriotic and able, have not, as yet, furnished the means to repeat in this State, experiments which have been so successful abroad. We have colleges for the study of Latin and Greek; colleges for teaching physic and surgery; colleges and schools for the divine and the lawyer; but in the whole length and breadth of our land there is not a school where agriculture is exhibited and taught as a science. The farmer who feeds and clothes all the rest, is left to grope his way as he best may, without the aid and encouragement so liberally bestowed on all else.—Legislators seem to suppose that farming comes by instinct, and that its progress may be safely trusted to that faculty. For ourselves we shall consider the farming community well off, if at this time they obtain three things;—*aid to County Agricultural Societies; aid to domestic silk manufacture;* and a *statistical survey of the State*, with reference to agriculture. Less than this could not be asked, to require much more, whatever might be the justice or expediency of the demand, might endanger the whole.

EFFECT OF WATER ON VEGETATION.

Many writers on vegetable physiology have supposed that the earths, with the addition of water, were all that was necessary to secure the most luxuriant vegetation, and the celebrated experiment of Van Helmont's willow has been frequently adduced in proof of this position. This tree, planted in a lead box, the earth carefully weighed, and watered with distilled water, rapidly increased in size; yet after the expiration of several years, the earth was found to have decreased only a few ounces in weight, while the tree had gained a great number of pounds; thus showing that water, aided by the earth, was the great supporter of vegetation. The influence of the air in this case was overlooked, as later experiments have proved that it is to the air a large part of the material appropriated by plants in their growth is owing. A curious case is recorded in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, in which a plant wholly deprived of what has been considered the essential element of vegetation, the earths, has flourished for years. The following extract will show this fact:

"A fig tree seven and a half feet high, with a stem five and a half inches in circumference, is growing luxuriantly in the hot house of the Botanic garden at Edinburgh, completely suspended from the ground, and without a particle of earth to nourish it. Water is thrown over it every day."

Every farmer is aware of the influence which a heavy dew or a slight shower, in the summer, exercises on plants suffering from drouth; corn for instance, the leaves of which will speedily unroll if the stem and leaves are thoroughly wetted. The water that produces this effect must be absorbed by the pores of the plant, without reference to the root. It is rarely, however, that an instance occurs, so completely demonstrating the absorbent powers of the surface of vegetables, as does the above, or the great utility of water and air in the vegetating process.

MAGNIFICENT HUMBUG.

The committee of the Pennsylvania legislature, to which was referred the application of James P. Espy for aid in experimenting upon his theory of producing rain, have reported in favor of giving Mr. Espy 25,000 dollars should he cause it to rain, in a time of drouth, over a territory of five thousand square miles, and 50,000 dollars, should he cause it to rain under like circumstances over a territory of ten tnousand square miles, or in sufficient quantities to keep the river Ohio navigable during the summer season from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi. Three commissioners to be appointed by the governor to superintend the experiments.

In this age of wild projects and impracticable theories, we know of nothing which to us appears to exceed in absurdity the assumptions of Mr. Espy. As a meteorologist, Mr. Espy ranks among the very foremost of the country, and the various essays he has published bear the marks of extensive research, and appear to be the result of many observations; but in his anxiety to establish a theory, he has kept that subject so constantly in his eye, that it has assumed an undue magnitude, and exposed him to the charge, too justly we fear, of being a visionary enthusiast of the first magnitude.

Mr. Espy's theory, if we understand his developments of it that have been published, is grounded on the supposition, or fact as he believes, that in storms of rain there is always an upward motion of the elements near the centre, and that to this point the surface air rushes from every point of the compass, thus furnishing the means of continuing the storm which some accidental causes had in the first place originated. To create this upward current in the outset, is the basis of all Mr. Espy's expected results, and this he expects to perform by imitating nature as far as practicable. It is known that in clearing lands in our new countries, immense fires are sometimes produced in burning the brush, and experience shows that there is generally a strong current of air setting toward the flame, and that the heated air and smoke rises like a black pillar high into the region of the clouds. It is also apparent that at times these masses of smoke constitute the nucleus as it were of clouds that expand into storms of thunder and rain.

We, however, who have witnessed the clearing of the whole country, as it were, from Utica to Buffalo, have seen, as must every one who has long lived in a new country, these columns of smoke rising in every direction for days and weeks of the summer months, while the heavens above remained like brass, and the earth was dust under the feet. Yet unless we misunderstand Mr. Espy's plans, such artificial conflagrations are the grand means by which Mr. Espy intends to get up his storms. At certain states of the atmosphere, we believe, for we have seen it, that a single extensive fire will aid in producing clouds and eventually rain, but there are other times, when we much question whether the whole forests of Pennsylvania in flames would generate a single shower, much less cause rain enough to fill the channel of la belle Ohio when drained as it was in 1838.

Science is able to perform much, but the manufacture of storms to order, may well be pronounced impossible without detracting at all from the merits of the philosopher. Mr. Espy may raise his pyramids of brush on the summits of the Alleganies, as high as the Alleganies themselves, and when the year of drouth arrives, and the Pennsylvania canals, and the Ohio, demand water, he may kindle his fires, and invoke the spirit of the storm—but will it come? That question remains to be answered. For our part we think the stationing of Davy Crockett on the Allegany peaks, with orders to seize and wring off the comet's tail, as feasible and possible an exploit, as for Mr. Espy to stand in the same place, and deluge the vallies of the Ohio and Susquehannah with water. To be serious; we regret that a man of Mr. Espy's fine talents, extensive observation and research, and such powers of reasoning on subjects connected with his favorite science, should give so much reason to suppose him a mono-maniac on the subject of producing rain, as his petitions to congress and the Pennsylvania legislature would seem to afford.

OPIUM.

If it be the true policy of the country to produce within its limits every thing required for its consumption, where such production is possible, it would seem to be well worth the attention of cultivators to ascertain whether opium cannot be profitably grown among us. In England the poppy, (*Papaver somniferum*) is extensively cultivated for the opium alone, and large numbers of women and children find employment during the few weeks of its production in gathering and preparing the article for sale. Messrs. Cowley and Staines of Winslow, so long ago as 1822 raised 143 pounds of excellent opium from 11 acres of land planted with the poppy; and they received a premium from the London Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Mr. Jeston, surgeon, has made a great improvement in gathering the liquid as it exudes from the incisions made in the capsules, which consists in scraping off the juice with a kind of fennel shaped scoop, placed in the mouth of a vial; when one is filled the scrape is removed to another, and the filled vial is emptied into shallow, well glazed plates or pans, in which the liquid is evaporated to the proper consistence. The English opium is pronounced by physicians and surgeons superior to the best Turkey and East India opium. It is evident that at the rate at which opium is usually sold in the markets, the crop must be a very valuable one; and unless the expense of gathering should greatly exceed what we imagine it would be, the profits would exceed that of most of our cultivated crops.

If, as has been stated in some of the papers, the presence of the poppy in a garden, or in a turnep field, is an effectual security against the attacks of bugs, turnep flies, &c. it might be introduced in rows with plants that require protection, and after the harvest of opium had been gathered, the poppy might be cleared away and the ground left free for the other plants. In this way it is conceived a double advantage might be gained; the crop secured against the attacks of insects, and a remunerating yield of opium gained. An experiment on a small scale would test the correctness of these suppositions; and we hope some such will be attempted the ensuing season. A small spot of ground planted in alternate rows of the poppy, turnep, or ruta baga, or cabbages, would be sufficient to ascertain the value of the plant in keeping off insects; or planted clear, the profits in the production of opium, an article the import of which costs us thousands, if not millions annually.

Frying Pork.

Take one fresh egg, beat it, add half a gill of sweet milk, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a good batter; freshen and fry the pork as usual; then dip the pieces in the batter, which will of course adhere, replace them in the fat, and after a little more frying, a light and delicate cake will enclose the meat, and thus constitute a dish for a middling sized family, which will tempt the palate of the most fastidious. Try it, ladies.—*Skaneateles Columbian.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON WESTERN NEW YORK—No. 9.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

One of the most serious obstacles the farmer in any country is obliged to encounter in the cultivation of the soil, arises from the presence and rapid multiplication of weeds, that exhaust the soil, and choke the crop. Some are perhaps natives of the country; some may be distributed by winds or birds; but the greater part are introduced and propagated by using seeds filled with the noxious ones; and their increase in this case must be attributed to the negligence, or culpable inattention of the farmer himself. In most instances the weed is soon discovered; but its appearance is insignificant, it occupies but little ground, and there is nothing formidable about it: it is allowed to spread its roots and ripen its seeds, and when it makes its appearance in half the fields of the farmer, and pre-occupies acres of his lands, then only does he understand the extent of the evil he has tolerated, and learn to his sorrow, that months of labor are now required to extirpate what once a single stroke of the hoe would have accomplished with certainty. There is something very unpleasant in seeing so much of our best lands occupied by weeds, and I am confident that if farmers would direct a little more of their attention to this point, they would not only materially increase the amount of their crops, but greatly add to the beauty and value of their farms. I shall notice in this paper a few of those that struck me as most injurious or prevalent in the section of the State now under notice.

SWEET ELDER.

The sweet elder, *Sambucus canadensis*, is in many places a prevalent plant, and always a very noxious one. It most frequently, perhaps, makes its appearance by fences, but when once rooted, it rapidly encroaches on the vultivated fields, fully occupies the ground as far as it spreads, and is difficult to extirpate in grass or meadow lands. A large part of the best lands on the Genesee river, the most fertile intervale lands of the country, are occupied by the elder, and rendered worthless, until the plant shall be subdued. This is particularly the case in that part of the valley above the Falls at Nunda; where it may be seen encroaching on the beautiful meadows in every direction, establishing new colonies by every fence, and giving a most unfarmerlike aspect to the district. I noticed it also in a multitude of other places, occupying with its dense masses the richest meadows, crowding out every valuable plant, and threatening the most serious injury unless timely checked. The elder is a plant that may be destroyed by digging with certainty, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with its destruction. There is another variety of elder, known as the red-berried elder, *Sambucus pubescens*, which, in new districts, is very prevalent, but in cultivated lands or meadows rarely produces injury. Disappearing with the progress of cultivation, the red-berried elder where it appears need give little apprehension; but it is different with the sweet or black berried plant, which should at once be placed by the farmer on the proscribed list.

THISTLE.

The family of thistles are great pests in the cultivation of the soil; but of the whole there is no one that gives so much trouble or occasions so much actual loss as the Canada thistle, *Cnicus arvensis*. There is not a county in the district, perhaps not a town, in which it is not to be found; and judging from appearances in some of the towns, there is not a farm that is exempt. Heavy clay soils, those rather moist, are the most troubled with the thistle. On light soils, or those on the limestone zone the thistle does not flourish or spread as rapidly as on those designated above, and are far more easily destroyed. But whatever may be the soil, they are always a formidable nuisance, and the first appearance of this plant should be a signal of greater watchfulness and care on the part of the farmer to prevent their spread. Easily destroyed as all agree that the thistle may be on its first appearance, there is none that retains its hold on the ground with greater obstinacy, or occasions more trouble in eradicating. Some few cases have occurred in which mowing has entirely destroyed them; but though mowing should invariably be practiced as preventing their seeding, little dependence can be placed upon it for their extirpation. Propagating itself both by seeds and roots, it spreads rapidly; and while the plant should never in any case be allowed to ripen its seed, the plough and the hoe must be freely used to destroy them. Summer fallowing, by repeated ploughings may be most safely relied upon; and the loss of a crop should always be considered of secondary importance, compared with freeing the earth from this weed. From the time an attack is commenced upon a spot of thistles, they should be ploughed or cut off the first moment of showing themselves above the surface, and if one year will not do this, the farmer will in most cases be a gainer by devoting the second summer to their extirpation. Fields infested with the common thistle may easily be freed by cutting them on their first appearance a little below the crown of the plant, which ensures their destruction.

JOHNSWORT.

Johnswort, *Hypericum perforatum*, I noticed in many places in Western New York, and fancied its general spread was rather indicative of culpable inattention on the part of many farmers. Johnswort is a nuisance in two ways at least; it occupies the soil to the exclusion of valuable plants, and is an active poison to many. Johnswort is tenacious of life, spreads from the roots and the seeds, and the seeds will remain for some time in the earth and then vegetate on the first ploughing; but as the roots do not throw out shoots from any part except the crown, careful pulling or cutting the plant below the surface will exterminate it. In this respect it differs from the thistle, which throws out shoots from any part or joint of the roots, thus rendering their destruction more difficult. Sheep fed on pastures abounding in Johnswort, are apt to have their wool start, and their noses if not their bellies covered with scabs, the effect of the poisonous qualities of the plant, and I have learned instances in which many sheep in such flocks have died from the same cause. Perhaps the johnswort has a more pernicious effect on animals, than any of the pernicious weeds too common in the country.

LIFEEVERLASTING.

Lifeeverlasting, *Gnaphalium decurrens*, I observed in some parts of the district, particularly in the elevated or middle zone, is becoming quite common; and unless I am mistaken it will yet be found a formidable pest to the cultivator. Like the Sambucus, it so completely occupies the ground that no grasses, or valuable vegetation can take place. As the plants spread rapidly, both from the roots and the seeds, no time should be lost in checking its progress wherever it appears. It seems the most partial to pasture lands; of course it may be inferred that ploughing or mowing would be useful in checking or destroying this nuisance.

Spurge, Eyebright, *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, is a plant that is chiefly found among wheat; and as its growth is very vigorous, it not unfrequently causes an almost total loss of that crop to the cultivator, where no precautions are taken against it. By some this plant is termed red root, but they are distinct plants, and though both very injurious to the wheat crop should not be confounded. The rapid succession of wheat crops has had a direct tendency to increase the quantity of foul stuff on farms, as no regular fallow or pasturing is allowed to intervene. The consequence is, that such plants as ripen their seeds either at or before the period of harvesting, shed their seeds on the ground where they are in a proper situation to vegetate when ploughed under; or being gathered with the wheat, their seeds are mingled with the seed wheat and thus spring up in places where they would not otherwise be known. Where the ground is filled with the seeds of the eyebright, it requires much care to free it from the weed, as after it has been pastured for years, on ploughing the soil, it will be found to spring up in abundance. Repeated ploughings by germinating the seeds, and not allowing them to ripen is the most effectual mode of cleaning lands from this and similar weeds; and hoed crops of corn or roots if properly tended, will in most cases produce the desired result.

Red root, steen krout, *Lithospermum arvense*, is another of those weeds that occasion much trouble to the wheat grower, and when not attended to on their first appearance, render the production of good crops almost impracticable. This weed is propagated exclusively by the seeds, hence as always where this is the case the course of prevention is plain; only prevent seeding, and be careful to never introduce any in purchasing or exchanging seeds, and their exclusion is certain. The only plants of this kind I ever had on my farm were grown from seeds brought in seed wheat I had ordered some thirty miles, and which was represented as perfectly pure, but which contained a very small quantity of steen krout. Fortunately the plant was discovered before ripening, and was extirpated by repeated examinations and gatherings. This plant seeds profusely, and a single plant allowed to perfect its seed will occasion immense trouble and loss.

Charlock, wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, is a plant far too common in the western district, as its yellow blossoms peering above the spring grains and winter wheat too clearly prove. I have seen grain almost completely choked by this weed, and the rich, well manured soil, instead of affording its nourishment to valuable plants, expending it on this rank growing interloper. Its growth is rapid, and as it throws out numerous branches, it produces more injury than if only a single stem were thrown up. There is but one sure method of destroying this weed, and that is by never allowing it to seed. Many farmers allow it to ripen; it is gathered with the grain, and as most of the seeds are separated by threshing and cleaning, they are thrown into the yard with the chaff, where, mixed with the manure and fitted for rapid vegetation, they are drawn out and spread upon the land to multiply a thousand fold.

Cat-tail flag, *Typha latifolia*, occupies too much of our low lands, and by its thick growth, and closely matted roots, perpetuates the evil which caused its presence. Draining is here the cure; and this process by becoming more common, is yearly restoring to cultivation some of the best lands of the district. The flag never occasions any trouble, where the roots cannot reach standing water; and thorough ditching, by draining off such water, and leaving the earth dry, kills it root and branch. Two benefits are thus gained; sources of malaria are dried up, and the richest lands of the country are brought under the plough.

This catalogue is already sufficiently extensive, but no one can travel over the country without being convinced that the list of nuisances is far from being exhausted; and that there is too much negligence in this respect among the cultivators of the soil. Thus there is the *dock*, *mullein*, *yarrow*, *daisy*, *teasel*, *mayweed*, and many other plants, which occupy grounds that should be appropriated to useful culture, and render the fields a disgrace to good farming. In some parts of the southern slope the blackberry occupied every corner of the fence; sprung up around every stone or stump; and seriously encroached on the meadows and pastures where flocks of sheeps were not kept to keep the brier in check. An extensive farmer in that section, whose farm in this respect was a striking exception to many of those around him, assured me, that he had rather keep two hundred sheep on his farm than not, as their services in the destruction of the black brier more than compensated the cost of keeping. Few of our farmers appear to understand how much superior the appearance of a farm, kept free from weeds, the fences exempt from briars and thistles, is, to one where the hills are covered with johnswort and life everlasting, and the meadows with flags and daisy. The pleasures of a clean farm, and the profits of good culture, unite to induce farmers to more care and skill in these respects.

VIATOR.

Wilbur's Improved Harrow.

Mr. Tucker,—I have been politely requested, by the Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute at New-York, to send a model of my harrow for exhibition at the annual Fair of that Institution, and in compl'. ance therewith, I have lately completed one; but as the Fair is not to be held before October, I have sent you the model, that you may exhibit it for a season to our brother farmers; and if you think it advisable, you may, if you please, leave it part of the time at Mr. Batcham's seed store.

Since the notice of my harrow, published in your paper, I have been addressed by letter, desiring more minute information than is given in that notice, relative to its construction. If it will be in accordance with the objects of the Genesee Farmer, I will give to its readers such information as will enable them to construct a harrow, with the aid of a little mechanical skill and ingenuity.

The *centre beam* is five feet long with a *swell* eight inches wide and seventeen long, commencing ten inches from the forward end. In this swell are placed two *teeth*, diagonally forty-two degrees, six inches apart from centres, standing out laterally so that their points will be nine inches apart in line, and laterally six inches. In the middle of the *beam*, towards the back end, is placed another *tooth*. Through this *beam* are fixed four pieces of iron, with eyes in each end to receive the *hooks* of the *arms* and *braces*; the distance between the *eyes* should be exactly the width of the *beam*; the first *eyes* being one inch forward of the *swell*; the first pair of *braces* coming directly back of the *swell*.

The *arms* are attached to the *centre beam*, diverging from it in an angle of forty-two degrees, by *strap hooks* hooking backward, which are fastened to the back part of the *arms* and *braces* with two *bolts* each, secured by nuts and screws. In each *arm* are six teeth, set nine inches apart in line with the arms; the forward or first *tooth* of each front arm being nine inches in line from the middle of the *centre beam*, in the range of the *teeth*: the first *tooth* of each back *arm*, thirteen and a half inches from the middle of the *centre beam* in the range of their *teeth*.

The *braces* are tenoned and pinned into the *arms* between the two middle *teeth* of each *arm*, and are attached to the *centre beam* by *hooks* in the same manner as the *arms*.

The *braces* and *arms* should be set one inch from the *centre beam*, and notches cut into the upper and lower corners of the *beam*, against the *arms*, to allow them room to work up and down, the *braces* being so thin as not to require notches.

As regards the size of the timber, three by four inches is none too large or heavy for the *arms* and *centre beam*, for durability and good work; and two by three inches for the *braces*. In the *arms* the greatest thickness should be the depth; for the *braces*, the least thickness.

The *teeth* should be twelve inches long; and for light free soils, three fourths of an inch square, but for heavy stony soils, one inch square, steel pointed, and set through the thickest way of the timber.

The *hooks* and *eyes* should be made of good wrought iron, strong and substantial, but not so heavy for the *braces* as for the *arms*.

Yours respectfully, Edward Wilbur.

Pittsford, March 12th, 1839.

Cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

Mr. Tucker,—Your No. 2, vol. 4, has just come to hand. I hasten to inform your inquiring subscriber, that olive (sweet or salad) oil is a certain cure for the bite of a Rattlesnake, or any other venomous snake. If a person is bitten, let him swallow half a wine glassful, and annoint the bite well, or soak a small bunch of cotton or lint, and bind it on the spot, and it will certainly cure in a few hours.

It should be done immediately. I *know* the value of the remedy. It is cheap, easily procured, can always be kept on hand, the application simple, and I fully believe it to be an infallible cure. I beg you to publish in capitals, and ever person who lives in a neighborhood that is infested with snakes, to read and heed, that "sweet oil is a certain cure for the bite of Rattlesnakes, copperheads, Mas-sa-san-gers (small Prairie rattlers,) and Moccasin snakes." Let no man neglect to buy a bottle immediately, and always keep it on hand. And moreover let him subscribe and pay for the paper that publishes this receipt, and keep that on hand. And if he is ever bitten, and tries the remedy, he will thank me for writing, and you for publishing, and his children will thank him for subscribing, and you will thank him for paying. and we will all be thankful that the God of nature has provided a remedy for all the ills of life, and that agricultural papers are doing daily wonders, in teaching the present generation what those remedies are.

Thankful for the favor of your paper, I shall be still more thankful if I can be a useful as well as thankful friend to you and your subscribers.

I remain yours, &c., Solon Robinson.

Lake Court House, Ia., Feb. 21st, 1839.

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Many persons who subscribe for the Farmer, I perceive, do it for the purpose of procuring information respecting the silk business. Having in my possession a few very valuable statistics, which may not prove uninteresting, and having never seen them noticed in your paper, I herewith present them to you for publication.

Of the Chinese Mulberry there are three principal sorts. The *morus multicaulis*, (or many stalked mulberry,)—the *morus culcullata*, and the Periottet Mulberry. Of these the former is the most highly estimated. It originated in the elevated regions of China, a country famous from antiquity for its silk, and renowned for its industry—a parallel to our own in climate, and diverse latitudes. It is to this tree the disciples of Confucius acknowledge their indebtedness for the solidity and prosperity of their empire. This tree differs from all others in the property possessed by the roots of throwing up numerous flexible stalks.

The introduction of this plant from Asia, is due to M. Periottet. It was brought by him to France in 1821, and from the two individual plants, carried by him as a curiosity to France, have been disseminated all those numerous plants which are now flourishing in the divers climates of Africa, Europe and America.

In the report made to the Academy of Dijon in 1834, it appears that 500 silk worms were fed on 15 lbs. of the leaves of the White Mulberry, and in the same temperature, situation and time, 500 other worms were fed on the same quantity of the leaves of the Morus Multicaulis—both finished in the same time.

Of the cocoons produced from the White Mulberry, it required 420 to the pound. Of those from the Morus Multicaulis 384. Both gave 2 ounces of very fine silk, to the pound, of equal beauty; but it was remarked that in winding the cocoons from the Chinese Mulberry, not a thread was broken, which was not the case with the others. J.

WATER FOR STOCK.

Mr. Tucker,—I think that farmers in general, are too negligent in providing a ready supply of water for their cattle, during the winter. Some think that during cold weather their cattle need but little or no water, and that they will do better without it than to drink large quantities of it every day. My opinion is, that cattle of all kinds winter much better where they can have free access to a running brook, or some other constant supply of water.

There are many farms, it is true, in this section of country, that have not the advantage of running streams, and are compelled to dig wells in order to supply their stock, and as drawing, or pumping, requires a little labor, their cattle often go without whole days. A farmer that has not a running stream upon his farm should be very careful, and see that his stock is supplied daily.—Many think it is immaterial whether sheep have water or not, during the severity of winter. It is true, that sheep, when they cannot get water, will eat snow if they can get it, but when they have free access to water, they will not do it, and may be seen drinking as often as any other stock. In summer when we have heavy dews sheep may be kept many days from water without any material injury, because they will feed when the dew is on the grass, but should the dews cease to collect upon the grass, they should immediately be turned to water.

There is a great diversity of opinion among farmers in this section, on various subjects pertaining to their vocation, but most of them profess to be capable to decide, when walking over a farm, whether the occupant is making or losing money by his operations. When we see the fences down, or in bad order, and cattle ranging from one field to another, and destroying half his crops, we are apt to conclude he is "running down hill." Some of our farmers I fear are too negligent, and too apt to put off till to-morrow, what should be done to-day. Promptness is one of the essentials in the character of a farmer.

Heretofore if young farmers did omit many things that might be profitable, they could plead ignorance with a better grace than they can at present, when we have everything that is necessary, by way of instruction, given to us through the columns of the Genesee Farmer at a cheap rate, and if any information required is wanting at the time, we have only to "ask, and we receive." Every young farmer should make this his common place book, and from it he will receive instructions which will be useful to him through his future life. w. s. t.

So. Venice, 1839.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Few articles of animal food contribute more to the formation of the luxuries of the table, than the eggs of our common dung-hill fowl; and yet a great proportion of families are without them, at least one-third of the year, or purchase them during that period at an enormous price. Few articles of food differ so much in price during the year, as eggs; and this difference is not a casual variation, as in most other articles, but is as uniform as the change of seasons. During the spring months, when it is the natural season for hens to lay, they are produced in such quantities that they become almost a drug in the market; the price is often so reduced that they are a cheap kind of animal food, but as the summer approaches they become more scarce; in autumn there are but few offered in market, and during winter many families are compelled to go without them altogether, or pay a price for them which is beyond the bounds of economy. Now this should not be. From inattention to the preservation of the article, the price in our larger towns often varies from six and a quarter cents to seventy-five cents per dozen, or a variation of twelve hundred per cent. Was our merchant or grower to charge us with this profit with which we tax ourselves by our own neglect, we should at once condemn him in unmeasured terms; ought we not, then, to correct ourselves by providing for our necessities in that way which will prevent this enormous loss.

During the month of April in this latitude, in most of our towns, families may purchase a sufficient quantity of eggs, at low prices, to supply their wants for the year. The objection to this mode of furnishing is, that eggs cannot be kept through the year. This is not correct; eggs may, with proper care, be kept perfectly fresh, not only through the winter, but for an indefinite length of time. The care necessary for this purpose is, to render the shell impervious to the air, or to place them in such a situation that the yolk may not come directly in contact with the shell, but remain surrounded by the albumen, or white, which is known to withstand the effects of the air much longer without alteration than the yolk. Eggs placed upon the small end, and

surrounded with any substance as salt, sand, &c. to keep them in that position will be preserved through the winter. The cause of their preservation in that situation, is the yolk, which, by its greater specific gravity, has a tendency to settle through the white, and rest upon the lower side of the shell, is kept from it by the air which is contained in the small end of the egg, and which is covered with a thin skin, or film, which supports the yolk in nearly an air tight position. If, previous to placing eggs in this position, house-keepers would be at the trouble of immersing them in a mixture of lard or tallow and bees' wax, in which a small quantity of rosin should also be infused, to render the mixture more adhesive, or the same might be applied by putting it upon the hands of the operator, and then rubbing each egg until the surface was sufficiently covered to fill all the small holes with which the shell is perforated. Eggs thus prepared and packed, which might be done at a trifling expense, would continue good through the year, and if intended for sale, would afford a better profit than most farming operations. H. E.

CULTURE OF THE SUGAR BEET.

Mr. Tucker,—As I am a subscriber to the Genesee Farmer, I will give you my experience in cultivating the sugar beet. Last spring I sowed about one acre.—The ground was well prepared, and marked for rows two feet apart from row to row, and the seed was put in with the thumb and finger at about from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The seed was soaked previous to planting; a part of it was accidentally heated to what would be called scalding hot; this seed came up in less than four days. The seed planted was purchased at the Rochester Seed Store, for the white variety, but had some of the yellow and rose color mixed with it, which gave me an opportunity of testing their different qualities as to productiveness. Between the white and rose colored there was very little difference. I think the rose colored had not as many fine roots as the white; the yellow were more uniform in their shape, but were not more than one quarter as large. Of the white and rose colored, about from ten to twelve would make a bushel; of the yellow it would require four times that number. Owing to the drouth my crop was not as great as some that have been reported, being a little over five hundred bushels. I also transplanted about from six to eight thousand, these were not more than one quarter as large as those which were not transplanted, and besides they were not as well shaped, had more horizontal and fine roots. I sowed three and a half pounds of seed upon the acre, but am of the opinion, that had I put double the seed, it would have been more profitable. It is better to have five hundred plants to spare, than to be compelled to transplant fifty. I sowed half a pound of seed upon three rods of ground, in rows eighteen inches apart, which you will perceive is at the rate of more than fifty pounds to the acre, and I assure you, the produce was prodigious. They were thinned out, for transplanting, for family use, and fed to cows, and hogs, &c. I think the produce of this bed was worth to me at least ten dollars.

Yours respectfully, Hervey Johnson.

Waterloo, Dec. 18th, 1838.

THE WINTER IN BERKSHIRE.

Mr. Tucker—Winter, considering the usual severity of our New England climate, has passed with mildness. Its commencement was about a month earlier than usual, and through November and December the cold was regular though not severe. In consequence of the roughness of the roads when the ground froze up, the traveling was unpleasant for a while, but eventually became good, very good for winter. Our first, and only considerable snow, fell Dec. 23, to the depth of perhaps two feet, which was somewhat drifted on the 24th, though slightly so in comparison with the snow of past winters. When settled, this snow formed first rate slighing; there being just enough for that purpose, and it was well preserved by cold weather until January 3d, when it grew warmer with a slight fall of snow at night. On the morning of the 4th, every tree and shrub exhibited rare and charming beauty, with their slender branches bowed down by the last night's accumulation, which remained until dissolved by the heat of the day. The 6th was colder, and on that morning our out door affairs exhibited a rare display of jewels, gorgeously arrayed, the beneficent bequest of Jack Frost, Esq., who, like St. Nicholas, is fond of bestowing his offerings at night, when he may escape the sight of the wondering crowd. But his trinkets were like Jonah's gourd, "pleasant to look upon," and like that, "when the sun arose" they withered and were gone. The subsequent week was warm, insomuch that our sleighing was spoiled by pure sunshine. Our snows since have been very light, at no time sufficient for good sleighing. We have not probably had in the whole, more than thirty-two or three inches this winter. What a contrast to the winter of 1835-6! Our coldest day, or rather morning, was January 24th, when the mercury fell 18° below 0. However at 12 M. it had reached 14° above 0. The 26th is memorable for the great flood, (whose consequences were fatal to so many of the bridges in Berkshire,) and the high S. E. wind attending it.

February was mild, with very little storm. The coldest morning was the 10th, when the mercury fell 8° below 0. It was quite a freezing and thawing month, more like past Aprils than itself, of course we fear for every thing which frost and heat can affect. March has thus far been in character with itself, a rude blustering fellow one day, and all smiles and complacency the next. Now leading us into mud—anon, dragging us over sharp hubs.

Thus much for the winter, a winter past and gone, but whose effects must long remain. On the whole it has been a *very good winter*—one in which we have had much pleasure in associating with our friends, particularly our agricultural ones, many of whom we have met, face to face, and many who, though we have not seen their outward forms, have come to us, through the channels of agricultural books and *papers*, and shown the result of their labors in so kind and friendly a manner, that we would most cordially take them by the hand. But we can only tender them kind congratulations that spring is so soon to clothe the bough with verdure and the earth with lovely green, mottled with flowers of a thousand hues;—that seed time and harvest are pushing on to invite them to renewed labors and ample reward. B****.

Mt. Osceola, March, 1839.

On Feeding Apples to Stock.

Mr. Tucker—I have been in the habit of feeding apples to different kinds of stock for the last three or four years, and have satisfied myself that they are valuable for feeding all kinds of stock kept upon a farm.

I had my fears, or rather a prejudice, that they would not be good for cows, but this has been removed by experience. It has been believed by farmers that when cows had been eating apples they would "shrink of their milk," as the expression is. This I believe to be true under certain circumstances; for instance a cow gets into the orchard and from the love she has for this fruit, she eats so many, and overloads her stomach to that degree that a slight fever is the consequence. Now this is what might be expected, but not worse than it would have been had the cow got at a quantity of bran or shorts, and yet we all agree that bran or shorts, are first rate food for milch cows, and I believe apples equally good.

To test the value of apples when fed to milch cows, comparatively, one fall I fed them alternately, one week with apples, and the next with bran or shorts in the usual quantity. The quantity of apples fed to cows has been half a bushel a day, or one peck at each milking. I have not been able to see any difference in the quantity of milk by the cows thus fed, whether they were then feeding on apples, or bran or shorts.

Last fall I fed my cows wholly on apples, most of which were sour, and we have never made more or better butter during the same length of time at the same season of the year, when we fed them altogether on bran or shorts. I prefer apples that are ripe and mellow, and commence by feeding my earliest first. I do not cut or bruise my apples, but feed them whole, and have never had an animal choke with them. Horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs, all are fond of apples and thrive well when fed with them. Palmyra Farmer.

P. S. The above was accompanied with a note excusing the manner and style of the communication, and saying the author "did not send it for publication," because it would "*want so much correction.*"

Now let us once for all, assure our patrons, which are mostly farmers, that there is no need of such excuses. Our paper is published expressly for farmers, and the knowledge gained by practice and experience is what we wish to publish. To be a practical farmer is one thing, to be a writing master is another; both are well in their places; a limber, delicate hand is necessary for the one, and one hard and inured to toil for the other. The farmer perhaps would succeed as well in writing as the master would in ploughing; perfection in either are only to be gained by practice.

BEET SUGAR.

Mr. Tucker—In a late number of the Farmer, I perceived that a gentleman who had attempted the making of sugar by drying, according to the improved process, had failed in one or two instances, owing to inability to crystalize the mass when evaporated. From his account of the state of the roots, before drying, I am inclined to suspect the difficulty was in the root. It seems that owing to the drouth, the beets had discontinued growing, the leaves had fallen off, and that after the rains of October, new leaves, and of course a new vegetation commenced. The experience of the French manufacturers show that if beets are allowed to stand in the ground for any considerable time after ripening, the saccharine matter appears to undergo a partial change, and assumes an alkaline form so that the formation of sugar from the roots *is impossible*. It is stated in Prof. Silliman's Journal, that in some cases the beet contains such large quantities of alkali that the ashes will readily melt into a glass-like material. In the case alluded to, the drouth produced the effect of a premature ripening, and the roots standing so long a time in the ground, underwent that change in the chemical properties, which, as the French beet sugar makers have found, renders the crystalization of the syrup impracticable. I believe the rule with the French and German manufacturers is to pull the beet as soon as its maturity is perfect, and which they determine by the change of color in the outer circle of the leaves. Occasional failures from the want of experience, or from accidental causes, may occur in the manufacture of the beet sugar, here, as well as elsewhere, but that it will succeed in the end, seems scarcely to admit of a doubt.

M. D.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S REPORT.

To the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Patent office, which has been kindly forwarded to us, is appended a letter from that gentleman to the chairman of the committee on agriculture, stating many important facts, and urging upon congress the importance of forming an agricultural deposit at Washington, and the necessity of providing a statistical report of the agriculture of the country. We are glad this subject has been brought to the attention of congress, and hope measures will be taken to carry the suggestion fully into effect. A census of the United States is to be taken next year, and by a slight additional expense, a complete estimate of our agricultural products might be obtained by the gentleman employed in taking the number of inhabitants. Such estimates are the only correct means of estimating the actual wealth and resources of a country

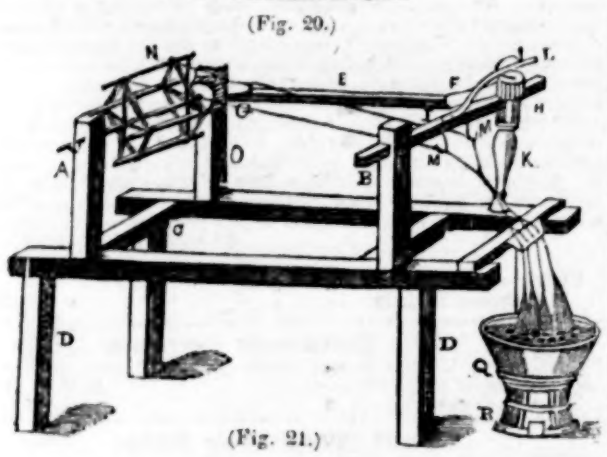
and we hope so favorable an opportunity will not be overlooked.

We give an extract or two from the letter:

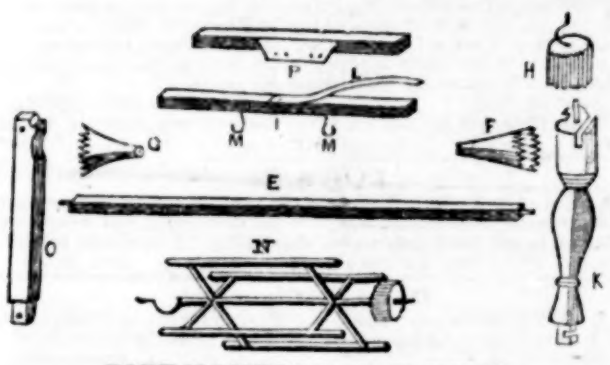
"Numerous letters give assurance of the improvement of the corn crop in the southern and western states, by introducing a prolific variety. * * The sexuality of the plants, and the practicability of crossing them, are no longer matters of doubt; and great improvements are anticipated from new experiments.

"Planters in the rich valley of the Mississippi are confident that the 'Baden corn' will increase their crop of maize 50 per cent; some estimate it much higher; and all agree that the introduction of this seed will increase their agricultural products several millions of dollars annually, in that valley alone. The distribution of early varieties of corn, has not been less beneficial to the northern section of the Union. * * The wheat distributed from the patent office has been successfully tested; and many large fields will be planted the ensuing season, for the first time, with the Italian and Siberian spring wheat. * * The export of the agricultural products from the United States is officially stated at 80 millions. The home consumption must be much greater. An increase by a better selection of seeds only ten per cent, must secure a gain of upwards of twenty millions of dollars each year."

(Fig. 20.)



(Fig. 21.)



PIEDMONTESE SILK REEL.

The above engraving is an excellent representation of the true Piedmontese Silk Reel, and was taken from the one imported in 1826, by Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia. The second engraving represents the different parts of the reel separately, so that any ordinary machinist can make one from these drawings with the following description:

The frame is six feet five inches long, four and a half by three inches thick. Distance of the upright posts A B, four feet four and a half inches.

C. Length of the braces of the frame, twenty inches in the clear.

D D. Legs of the frame, two feet three and a half inches long. E, shaft with a crown wheel at each end. The wheel F, nine inches and one-tenth in circumference, has twenty-two teeth. The wheel G, ten inches and two-tenths in circumference, has twenty-five teeth. This shaft has an iron pin at each end, one inch long.—The pin at the end G, plays in a hole in a shoulder near the top of the post O, so as to enable the teeth of the wheel to catch and work in those of the pinion at the end of the axle of the reel, which axle, by means of a pin at the end, also plays in a hole in the post O. The pin at the other end of the shaft, plays in a hole of the post K, and the teeth of the wheel F work in the pinion H, fixed on the top of the post K, by means of a burr screwed on the pin projecting from the post, and passing through the centre of the pinion. This pinion has thirty-five teeth. On the top of the pinion H, is a crank, having a sweep of four inches, and receives, on its top, the end of the iron wire-carrier of the traversing bar I. The crank is fixed half an inch from the commencement of the grooves of the pinion. This crank is shewn in the figure H. I. A traversing bar, two feet ten inches long, five-eighths of an inch wide, three-quarters of an inch thick, playing through the posts B K: height of the post, from the frame, seventeen inches.

L. An iron carrier of wire, No. 1, eighteen inches long, fixed to the bar I, to work free by a screw. The other end is fixed by a burr to the pin passing through the centre of the pinion H.

M M. Two wire hooks or eyes, (rampins) seven inches three-quarters apart, at equal distances from the ends of the traversing bar, through which they pass.—The wires to the commencement of the turns of the hooks, are five inches in length.

N. The reel; arms, two feet two inches and one-tenth long in the clear; one and a half inches wide, and eight-tenths of an inch thick: rails twenty inches three-quarters long, two inches broad, eight-tenths of an inch thick: two of the arms are jointed, to allow the skeins of silk to be taken off, when reeled and quite dry. There ought to be an extra reel to put in the place of the one taken off, to prevent the work stopping.

O. Upright support for the axle of the reel, on the ends of which the pinion is fixed, to work with the wheel G, at the end of the shaft E. The pinion of the axle has twenty-two teeth. P. An iron plate with four holes, twelve inches long, slightly hollowed, projecting three and a half inches from the bar: the outside holes are three inches from the ends: from the centre of one hole, to that of the next, three-quarters of an inch. Distance from the two inside and nearest holes, four inches and two-tenths.

Q. The copper basin to contain hot water, in which the cocoons are immersed, when reeling off. It is eighteen inches long, one foot broad, and four and a half inches deep.

R. The furnace to contain charcoal, to keep the water hot.

Distance from the centre of the posts A B, and O K, thirty-six inches and a half. Circumference of the reel, six feet eleven inches.

Distance from the top of one arm, where it enters the rail, to another arm, eighteen and a half inches.

From the axle of the reel and the traversing bar, I, four feet eight inches.—*American Silk Journal.*

From the Niagara Democrat.

Agriculture.

That "agricultural reform is required" I have not the least doubt, and that it is in progress with a very *few*, cannot be disputed. And it is a matter of some gratulation, that the few will continue the progression of their improvements. But it is not so with the many. The great body of our farmers, apparently, have no more ideas of improvements in agriculture, than they have in improvements in the natural elements, (i. e.) in the blowing of the wind—the falling of the snow or rain, or the thunder and lightning. To be sure, very much has, within a few years, been written on this subject.—But who has read it? Has it not been, for the most part, those who had least need of it? Those who continue in the old beaten course of their grandfathers do not read. If you invite them to subscribe for an agricultural paper, they will reply, either that they *cannot afford it*, or that they have no occasion for it. As the Hartford correspondent of the Cultivator says, "Enough has been written *at* the farmer, who does not believe in reading; but it does him no good, because it is not read." Now I ask what can be done? What plan can be devised, in order to bring an agricultural paper, periodically, into the family of every farmer in our country? I will suggest two ways for the accomplishment of this object. 1st. Those who are now subscribers send their papers to their neighbors, on a loan for one week, and then to another, and so on, and at the same time freely, and in a kind and affable manner, converse with them on these various improvements, which are suggested in the paper, &c. 2d. The other plan which I would propose, is this: Let a society be formed on the principle of a tract society; and by subscription and donation, let there be a sufficient fund of money raised to pay for the number of copies of the Monthly Genesee Farmer to supply every family in the town or county.

Now suppose the county of Niagara to contain 36,000 inhabitants,—and that on an average each family consists of six persons, there would be 6000 families.—Suppose further that one half of these are actual cultivators of the soil: then 3000 copies would be required to supply the whole. These 3000 copies could be procured probably at 25 cents each, which would make an expense of $750. This, on an average to the 12 towns of this county, would cost but $62 1-2 to each town.—And it would be very strange, if six men could not be found in each town to contribute this amount, or at least if 62 men could not be found to do it. Then look at the probable result, as it should be reported each year by the town assessors, who, as they were taking account of the taxable property, should also be required to take account of the quantity of wheat, corn, potatoes, turneps, &c. which have been produced; of the yards of cloth manufactured, the butter and cheese turned off, the pork fattened, &c. &c. Is there not a very strong probability that this amount of money expended for agricultural papers would be productive of a hundred fold profit? But some may say in reply, that very many would not read even in this case. But I venture to say they would. The attention of the children would be arrested, especially with the cuts—a Drill-barrow, a Cultivator, for instance, or a fine animal. The boy showing the picture to his father, inquires, "Father, what is that?" "A Cultivator." "What do they do with it?" &c., which would lead to reading the use, description, &c. But enough of this for the present.—However, there is one other plan I would propose to call the attention of the farmers of this county to the matters of agricultural improvement; and that is, fill up a proportion of our *political* papers with articles of this description, and put them where they will be seen and read. And if you approve of this suggestion, I will furnish you some few plain, common sense, practical thoughts for the consideration of my brother farmers.

And the matter of the first importance, in my estimation, is that of cropping. I mean the inquiry what crops should be cultivated. I am well aware that no arbitrary rules can be instituted to apply to all farms on account of the variety of soil. But we believe *general* rules may be adopted, to prevent what we esteem to be a great and growing evil. And that is, the raising of wheat to the neglect of every other kind of produce.—There are farmers, yea, many of my acquaintances, who neither raise corn, peas, barley, oats, turneps, or very few potatoes. And the objections which we believe exist against this course are several. The first and most prominent is, that by a continued course of growing wheat, we are destroying our farms for raising wheat *at all.* It is a settled, and we believe a conceded point, that, in order to raise wheat to perfection, the soil must necessarily contain *lime* in some shape or other. And every crop of wheat taken from the field leaves the less quantity of lime in the soil. We are aware that there is more lime in some soils than others. But still the quantity is not inexhaustible any where. And further: perhaps there is no crop cultivated which reduces the quality of the land, or in other words; which takes away so much of the nutritive ingredients of the soil as wheat does. And notwithstanding these facts, we have, many of us, applied almost our entire efforts year after year, to get every bushel of wheat that was possible, as if all futurity depended on a few present crops of wheat. Now is it not a proper subject of inquiry, why have our wheat crops been so light for some years past? I know it will be answered that they were winter-killed. But I verily believe there is a more serious cause at the bottom.

More anon. Yours, &c.,

NIAGARA.

Meadows and Grass Lands.

If you have the means, your meadows and grass lands should be top-dressed as early this month [March or April,] as possible, with stable manure, well rotted dung, compost, or ashes, and if you have neither one nor the other of these resources to spare, three or four bushels of salt to the acre will be found useful, except to *clover*, on which a bushel of *plaster* per acre will be better. By all means, do not omit to plaster your clover fields as soon as leaves attain the size of an eleven penny bit.

The following proportions of grass seed to the acre, it may not be amiss to annex:

Clover, when sown alone,	12 pounds.
Timothy,	1 peck.
Herds Grass,	1 bushel.
Orchard Grass,	2 bushels.
Rye Grass,	2 bushels.
Burnek,	20 pounds.
Lucerne,	8 pounds.

For a pasture for grazing the following mixtures of seed, would be found excellent, viz: 6 lbs. of *Clover* seed, 1 peck of Herds grass, and half a bushel of Orchard grass, seed—or 6 lbs. *Clover*, half a bushel of Rye grass, and half a bushel of tall meadow oat seeds.

For seeding a *park* or *thinned wood*, the following would be best: 4 lbs. of *Kentucky Blue Grass Seed;* 6 lbs. of clover seed, and half a bushel of Orchard grass, the two latter would protect the former the first year, add to the quality of the pasture the second season, and gradually resign their places to the first, which would, in the end, like a successful general, be sure to possess itself of the field, and form in the end the best of all woodland pastures; but as it delights in *lime-stone* land, should the spot allotted for its culture not have *lime* in its bosom, a few bushels to the acre, say four or five, should be sown on it.—*Far. and Gar.*

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

When single bud cuttings are to be planted, it is best to cut the branch or other wood half an inch *below* the bud; because, besides those that start out from the bark at the base of the bud, roots start out of the lower end of the cutting, and they make the finest trees when the wood grows near the roots. All joints of the body of the tree, where limbs have been trimmed off, have two latent buds, one at each side of the base of the limb, and some-

times more; I have often made four buds grow from one joint. These joints, therefore, before planting, may be split, and thus two cuttings made from each—the splitting should be done so that the base of the limb be divided equally, and one side left attached to each half of the joint. It is generally supposed that when a bud has grown into a branch or limb, the same joint is incapable of producing another after that limb has been cut off; but this is a mistake. As soon as the limb has grown even two or three inches, and even after it has grown one inch, very often, these latent buds are formed, and if the limb be cut or broken off, they immediately start to grow. This fact will readily manifest itself to all, when they recollect how speedily and how often the morus multicaulis replenishes itself after being trimmed or stripped of its leaves during the summer. These latent buds are, therefore, very valuable to those who have trimmed trees. I have sometimes planted them without splitting, and separated the trees in the fall; but generally, where two or more stocks grow from the same cutting, one is interfered with by the other, and is generally small; besides, they grow so close together that they do not ripen their wood so well. G. B. S.

—*American Silk Journal.*

New mode of Propagating Fruits.

A letter from Doctor J. B. Van Mons of Louvain, in Belgium, to Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Wm. Kenrick, and Robert Manning, on the propagation of fruits, &c, is published in the New England Farmer. Doctor Van Mons is a venerable horticulturist, having, it is said, been nearly seventy years engaged in the culture of fruits. He speaks of having discovered a new method of propagating trees by means of the roots, that may be valuable. In trees which have not been engrafted or inoculated, the root will, if it succeeds in growth, produce the same kind as was produced by the tree from which it was taken. In choice *seedling* varieties, of the peach for example, this mode might be of much consequence. The peach is difficult to engraft, and trees might be raised from the root, much sooner than the variety could be reproduced by inoculation. Doctor V. M. says:

I now propagate, for myself and intimate friends, the most choice varieties, which I obtain *by means of the roots.* Not a single one fails, in this new process. It is immaterial in what manner they are set out. This method was discovered accidentally, in consequence of some roots, on which I intended to graft other kinds of pears, being thrown on the ground and covered with a little earth, to preserve them until used for that purpose, and which were lost sight of and forgotten, until the next spring, when all of them sent up stocks, which, in the autumn, were as tall as those raised from the seed, of two years' growth. They can be set out in the spring as well as autumn.

Such roots should be selected as have one or more terminal fibres, and those that are often cut off, or left in the earth, when a tree is transplanted, succeed well. They cannot be too small, but should not be larger than the finger. The wounds at the large ends of the roots should be covered with some composition, to protect them as in grafting. They must be set out obliquely.

—*Zanesville Gazette.*

Long Soaking of Wheat, and Salt as a Manure.

A friend handed us the following statement the other day, which, though not designed expressly for the Farmer, is nevertheless too good an experiment to be withheld.

"The insect which of late years injures our wheat, whether called fly, weevil or grub, I think proceeds from the seed. I adopted the following method with good success in 1838.

My land was ordinary, and planted with potatoes the year before. In spring, ploughed and harrowed it as usual—one day's ploughing—say one acre; I took two bushels of the Golden straw wheat, the same variety that I have used for many years. I limed it well and soaked it *seventeen* days, stirring daily till it sprouted. On the acre of ground I sowed two and a quarter bushels of Liverpool salt—then sowed the two bushels of wheat, as limed and sprouted, and harrowed all in the usual manner. I had a good crop, not in the least damaged, while the crops of my neighbors were all damaged by the weevil.

Moses Carlton.

Wiscasset, Feb. 20, 1839.

Mr. Carlton is undoubtedly mistaken, in regard to the idea that the weevil proceeds from the seed; as will be seen by reading Mr. Plumer's communication in the last volume of the Farmer. We have never known wheat soaked so long as this was, and the experiment of the salt is interesting, and a proof that it is oftentime valuable as a stimulus. The amount of the crop was 20 bushels —*Me. Far.*

He is no husbandman who does any work in the day time that can be done in the night, except in stormy weather.

Improved China and Berkshire Pigs.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale the above very superior hogs. They are the very choicest kinds of England and America, and are universally preferred by all who pay the least attention to the improvement of their stock.

The Berkshires are large, easily weighing 400 to 600 lbs., according to keep, at 18 months old, and grown hogs of this breed have been sold the past year in Kentucky from $200 up to $300 per pair. The China are a smaller race and much finer in their points than the Berkshire, and weigh at 18 months 300 to 400 lbs. They are celebrated for the delicacy of their meat, easiness to keep, and aptitude to fatten, and for producing a more rapid improvement in crossing with the common hog than any other breed known.

If called upon, the subscriber will give the most satisfactory reference of the perfect purity in blood of the above animals, and the superiority and care of his breeding, and residing as he does at the great shipping port of the lakes, Western gentlemen, in addressing their orders to him, will make a considerable saving in the charges of feed and transportation.

Prices of Berkshire pigs per pair, 6 to 8 weeks old, caged and shipped,.....$20 00
China do.,.....15 00

When taken at the farm without box, $2 per pair less will be charged. Crosses of the above with each other called the Tuscarora, and in England the Tonkay breed, at 15 to 20 dollars per pair.

Pigs will not be considered as engaged unless the amount of them is remitted at the time of ordering, or reference given. *Address, post paid,* A. B. ALLEN.

Buffalo, March, 1839.—mar 9-m3t w9t

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE—One thousand five hundred genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, with cuttings on them; they are of thrifty vigorous growth, the wood well ripened. They are choice trees.

Also, 10,000 Morus Multicaulis cuttings for sale, if applied for soon.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. for sale as usual. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe Co., March 7th, 1839. m1tw6t

New Arrangements.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the entire management of the Rochester Seed Store. Having had seven years' experience in the business in this place, he flatters himself that his knowledge of the wants of the community, and his facilities for supplying those wants, will enable him to give the fullest satisfaction, and secure for the establishment a continuance of that public confidence and liberal patronage which it has hitherto received.

He has now on hand a very large assortment of English and American Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the best kinds and latest growth, and several tons weight additional will be received direct from England on the opening of navigation.

The regular agents for the establishment will be supplied immediately.

Catalogues may be had gratis on application.

Rochester, March 1st, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

Holland's Improved Silk Spinner.

THE attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power,—and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation. For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to HARRISON HOLLAND, or STODDARD & LATHROP.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27. mar 9-f6t

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Brousa, Canton, and other varieties, deliverable to the purchaser at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry seed, &c. The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds, can be supplied to any extent, and all articles will be packed so as to support any voyage and be forwarded in the most careful manner.

Flushing, near New York, Feb. 12, 1839. feb 23-10t

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE—1,000 genuine Morus multicaulis.
10,000 cuttings do. do.
100,000 Silk Worm Eggs.

ELLWANGER & ROGERS, Florists and Nurserymen, offer at wholesale and retail, a general collection of Green house and Hardy, Herbaceous Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

Green-house corner of Buffalo and Sophia-streets, Rochester New York. March 9-3t

Rohan Potatoes.

THE subscriber has now in his cellar 150 bushels of Rohan Potatoes for sale; also about 200 bushels buried, which will be for sale in March, if not impaired by freezing, &c. Having cultivated this potatoe for the last *three* years, can now confidently state that they have fully sustained the very high reputation given of them by Prince Rohan, who first introduced them into France, in 1834 or '5.

Cattskill, Feb. 26, 1839—f3t JOHN A. THOMSON.

Genuine Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber has still for sale, one thousand genuine Morus multicaulis, of thrifty growth and untrimmed. They are choice trees, selected for their size, and will afford a large quantity of cuttings. ASA ROWE.

Greece, October 27th, 1838.

Books for Farmers.

CHAPTAL'S Agricultural Chemistry, price $1 25.

A Treatise on Cattle, their breeds, management and diseases, price $2 50.

The First Volume of the Genesee Farmer, bound, price $1 50.

The Farmers' Own Book, price 50 cents.

The American Farriery, price 75 cents.

Feb. 2. D. HOYT.

Cleveland City Seed Store,

AND Western Reserve Agricultural Repository, No. 91 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The subscriber, in introducing to the Public notice, the above establishment for its second year, takes pleasure in being able to state that from the apparent good feeling entertained of the advantages of such a Store to the State of Ohio, and the neighboring, States, he has greatly extended its sphere of usefulness, by adding to it a much more general assortment of all the valuable varieties of CLOVER, GRASS, ESCULENT ROOTS, and FIELD SEEDS, GARDEN, FLOWER, SHRUB and TREE SEEDS. And he has made such arrangements with his connections in Europe, as will ensure the early introduction into Ohio, of all new and desirable varieties that will be suited to this climate, and that he will invariably continue to offer only imported seeds that have been confirmed by experience to be better adapted to our use, than the same varieties raised in America. He particularly calls attention to his choice stock of GARDEN AND FIELD PEAS, TURNIPS, RUTA BAGA, SUGAR BEET, and MANGEL WURTZEL SEEDS—all imported from the best Foreign sources. He has added an AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT, consisting of Ploughs of various patterns, also Plough Castings, Cultivators, Drill Barrows, Hay and Straw Cutting Machines, Root Slicers, Harrows, Scythes, Cradles, Reaping Hooks, Rakes, Forks, and Grindstones of superior fine grit, Garden Tools, as Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Garden Lines, Pruning Hooks, Knives and Chissels, Budding Knives, Watering Pots, &c. And a MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, consisting of Farming and Gardening Books, Silk and Beet Sugar making, Bulbous and Dahlia Roots, (Green House and Parlor Plants in the season,) Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Canes, Sweet Potatoe-Sets, Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots, Asparagus Roots, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Egg and Tomato Plants and Sutton's Double Dasher Churns, Improved Copper Pumps, Silk Reels, Silk Worm Eggs, and the genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings, with numerous other notions calculated to make the establishment deserving extended patronage; and the public may rely on being supplied with as PURE and GENUINE SEEDS as can be found in the eastern cities, New York not excepted. The subscriber desires no other confidence or patronage than what is fully merited, and as the establishment of a business of this nature is of considerable importance to aid the developement of the resources of the soil, he hopes the enterprise will be patronized far enough to make it a mutual benefit to him and the public. Ample support is necessary this year to ensure its continuance hereafter, and J. H. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for past favors, and assures them, that their earnest desire to see it succeed, shall be more than equalled by his indefatigable exertions to deserve it. A liberal discount allowed to Retail dealers and Pedlars, and in no case will Seeds be sent out on commission. Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds can be had gratis, on application to

JAMES HOUGHTON, General Agent.

Cleveland City Seed Store, February 26, 1839. mar 9-f5t

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

THE subscriber can furnish 10,000 genuine Morus Multicauli Cuttings if applied to soon. E. H. MIX.

Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. an26-3m

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple trees.

For Sale.

A SMALL FARM, finely situated, and of uncommon productiveness, near a large village on the Erie Canal, and admirably adapted to the dairy business and marketing. For further particulars, and terms, inquire at this office. Dec. 29—tf

Morus Multicaulis.

A FINE lot for sale; also, a few English Hawthorn of large size, a very desirable lot, by S. MOULSON,

February 27. Front-street.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery,

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.

Rochester Seed Store, 1839.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully announce that they have again on hand a fine assortment of English and American SEEDS, of the latest growth, including all the most valuable and newly introduced articles of garden and field culture—Grain, Grass, Esculent Vegetable, Tree, Shrub, Herb and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Garden Tools, Agricultural and Horticultural implements, Books, &c. and a splendid collection of Green House Plants.

The liberal and constantly increasing patronage which this establishment has received during the past four years, is a gratifying evidence that its usefulness is in a measure appreciated by an intelligent community, and that the efforts of the proprietors to give satisfaction have not been unsuccessful. Great pains are taken to have all articles sold at this establishment of the very best quality, and the proprietors hope, by unremitted exertion, together with their experience in the business, and facilities for growing and importing supplies, to merit the fullest confidence of the community, without which they do not ask or expect a continuation of its liberal patronage. Merchants and others supplied with superior Seeds either by weight at wholesale, or neatly put up in small papers for retailing, at prices which will afford them a handsome profit. Small Assortments will not be furnished on commission, but an agency is, or will be established in each of the principal villages in Western New York, where a full assortment will be left for sale.

A Catalogue of 42 pages may be had on application.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,

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